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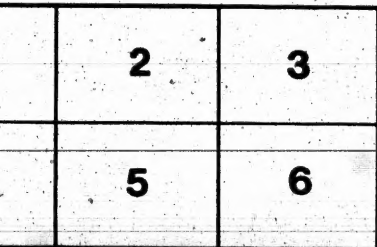
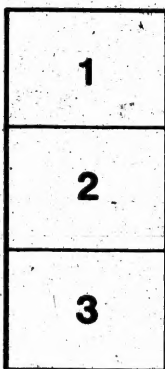
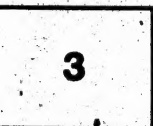
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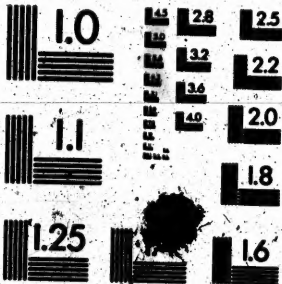
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No. 1.

ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1898.
A CONDENSED RECORD
OF THE
LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

**Showing 26 Years of Honest, Progressive and
Economical Administration.**

Its Record as to the Farmers.

It has created a Department of Agriculture with a successful farmer as Minister.
It has spent \$938,530 in the interests of Agriculture in the past four years, 1894-'97.
It has spent \$1,920,500 (including expenditure on capital account) for the same purpose in the past twenty-six years, 1872-'97.
It has handed over \$1,634,761 to the various Agricultural Societies for the farmers.
It has handed over \$438,079 to other Societies in 22 years to be expended by its members.
It has carried on the most successful Agricultural College in America for 26 years.
It has conducted the most extensive work in field experiments in America at Guelph.
It has now in operation three successful dairy schools, at Guelph, Kingston and Strathroy.
It sent travelling dairies throughout the province for six years in succession.
It has established fruit experiment stations at twelve points at little expense.
It has given practical instruction to the farmers in fruit spraying for the past three years.
It has energetically taken hold of the San Jose scale and the Tuberculosis question.
It has established a live Good Roads branch with marked success.
It collects and publishes accurate farm, municipal and other statistics.
It conducts an extensive system of Farmers' Institutes.
It has established a pioneer farm in Algoma and published valuable information as to Ontario's resources. It prepares and publishes bulletins and reports, aggregating hundreds of thousands in the past four years. It provided cheap money for tile-drainage by the farmers.

Its Record in connection with the Department of Crown Lands.

It has surveyed 315 townships, of which 161 are free grants and 43 sale townships.
It has located 26,000 persons, equal to a population of 165,000, in Free Grants Townships.
It has collected on account of public lands, since 1872, \$4,275,681.
It has sold 4,393 miles of timber limits for \$5,366,790. Bonus, say, \$1,222 per mile, just for the right to cut, still retaining the land. Dues \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, ground rent \$3 per a.m.
It has collected for bonuses, timber dues and ground rent, since 1872, \$20,253,770.
It has created two Provincial Parks—the Algonquin and the Rondeau.
It has built 4,725 miles and repaired 10,737 miles of colonisation roads, and built 16½ miles of bridges in the new northern districts.
It has spent on roads and bridges in the new districts nearly \$3,000,000.
It has established a Bureau of Mines and passed an advanced mining law, and made provision for exploration with diamond drills and for summer mining schools.
It has encouraged iron mining and steel and iron manufacture.
It has examined and granted licenses to 654 cullers of timber.
It has established a forestry branch and taken steps toward further forest preservation.

Its Record as to Education.

It has expended \$14,500,000 during 26 years on education.
It put the Department of Education under the direct and responsible control of a Minister of the Crown (a course approved by the late Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Council of Public Instruction). Quebec now proposes a similar change.
It effected a useful and important consolidation of the Provincial school laws.
It has improved the school system on fifty distinct lines, making it the most complete and effective of any similar system in the world.
It has done much to further Higher Education in the Colleges and University.
It has established a School of Practical Science, County Model Schools, Training Institutes, a Normal College, Art Schools, Teachers' Associations and Mechanics' Institutes, etc.

It has dealt satisfactorily with the French and German Schools.
 Out of every \$6 spent by the Government, \$1 goes for educational purposes.
 It has reduced the text books from a number in different branches of study to one in each branch of study, and materially reduced the cost of text books.
 The Education Department took the only prize at the World's Fair for a complete system of education; for text books, and the method of preparing them.

Its Record as to the Laboring Classes.

Its labor legislation is regarded as the most advanced and progressive of any self-governed country.

It passed the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the Factory Act, the Railway Accidents Act, the Act for the Relief of Co-operative Associations, the Creditors' Relief Act, the Masters and Servants' Act, and an Act to secure Compensation to Workmen for injuries.

It has secured to wives and children the benefits of life assurance, created free libraries and technical schools, created free grants and homesteads, regulated the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons, and protected persons employed in places of business other than factories.

It passed an Act relating to truancy and compulsory school attendance, an Act under which labor organizations may incorporate and register, the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act, the Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters Act, and the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894 to settle disputes between employers and employees of labor. It has exempted from taxation living incomes up to \$700 a year.

It passed an Act enabling trade unions and like labor organizations to become registered and incorporated, thus securing them a legal status and other advantages.

It passed the Bakeshops Act, which provides for the proper sanitation of bakeshops, places them under the supervision of Provincial Inspectors, and defines that "no employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bakeshop to work on Sunday, nor more than twelve hours in any one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week."

It enacted a law providing that contractors and sub-contractors on public works for the Province shall every month promptly pay all wages due foremen, mechanics, laborers or teams, or failing so to do, the Government may pay the same out of any moneys in the hands of the Government to the credit of such debtors, besides imposing a fine of not more than \$100 or less than \$10 for every day in default.

It passed a law rendering null and void any agreement whatever as between master and servant which purports to deprive the employee of the legal rights guaranteed and provided for under the provisions of the Master and Servant Act, the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act, or any other Act heretofore passed providing remedies for the recovery of wages. It also provides that where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate may order the current rate of wages prevailing in the city to be paid in cases of dispute, and such order shall be payable forthwith, and in default the defendant shall be subject to Division Court rules.

It passed an Act amending the Street Railway Act so that mechanics, laborers or other persons working for, or performing labor on, the railway, or works in connection therewith, shall have a lien on such railway for a sum not exceeding the wages of thirty days, or a sum equal to his wages for thirty days, and providing for the recovery of such wages.

It passed an Act providing for the proper protection of motormen and others employed on electric railway cars from rain, sleet or snow.

It passed a law making provision that, in the administration of deceased persons, any person in the employment of the deceased at the time of his death, or within one month before, shall be entitled to his salary or wages not exceeding three months thereof, in priority of all other claims, and shall rank as an ordinary or general creditor for the balance (if any) of his claim.

It has also, by Departmental Order, provided that in a contract for printing and binding certain required work Union or equivalent wages shall be paid to employees engaged on such work by the contractor.

It passed a law providing that the Council of every city may pass by-laws from time to time to compel every electric railway company operating its railway within such city, to provide proper and sufficient enclosed vestibules upon the street cars to protect the motormen and persons in charge of such cars, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, in each year, from exposure to cold, snow, rain or sleet, while engaged in operating the cars.

It passed a law that the Boards of Police Commissioners in cities shall pass by-laws for regulating the hours of labor of persons employed in livery or boarding stables, or as drivers of cabs, carriages or sleighs kept for hire within said cities, and may also pass by-laws for regulating the hours of labor of persons employed by the owners of horses, carts, trucks, omnibuses, and other vehicles kept for hire within said cities, and for licensing drivers of cabs within said cities.

Its Record as to Provincial Rights.

It has established the legislative rights of the Province, after a series of appeals to the Privy Council, in the following cases:

The Insurance Case.

The Escheats Case.

The Rivers and Streams Case.

The Act as to Assignments and Preference by Insolvents.

The Liquor License Case.

The Boundary Award.

The Indian Titles Case.

The Queen's Council Case.

The Taxation of Brewers' and Distillers'.

Its Record as to the Representation of the People.

It has established *Manhood Suffrage* for the Legislative Assembly.

It has provided the system of voting by ballot.

It has passed effective and advanced voters' lists acts.

It has perfected the law relating to elections and election trials.

It has readjusted and equalized the representation throughout the Province.

It has provided for the registration of manhood suffrage voters in cities and towns.

Its Record as to Administration of Justice.

It has instituted radical law reforms and materially simplified the law practice.

It has given us the Judicature Act and the Land Titles' Act.

It has given increased jurisdiction to Division Courts, and reduced the cost of procedure.

It has decentralized the administration of justice by conferring jurisdiction on local judges and providing for weekly sittings of High Court for the east and west at Ottawa and London.

It has reduced the fees of registrars, sheriffs and other officers, and provided for payment of percentage over net income to the Province or municipality.

Its Record as to Legislation.

It has enacted one of the best codes of laws possessed by any province, or country.

It has enacted much-needed legislation regarding joint stock companies, insurance companies and loan corporations.

It has legislated for the protection of fish and game.

It has passed an advanced law relating to Succession Duties.

It has established a children's department, under which societies are organized which assist in providing for neglected and homeless children, thus relieving some of the cost of maintaining industrial schools, etc. Between 600 and 700 children have been provided with foster homes during the last four years.

It regulates the importation of British children, provides for the reception of only bright and healthy ones, and supervises such as are admitted.

The Government leads both Great Britain and the United States in the progressive character of its children's laws.

Its Record in Connection with the Municipalities.

It has produced a Municipal Law which, in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Harrison, "forms the most complete and perfect code of the kind that he knew of in any country of the world." This law includes:

Assessment and Exemption reforms; control of city police by Commissioners.

Improvement of the law regarding watercourses, line fences, bridges and highways.

Consolidation, improvement and extension of the drainage laws.

The local improvement plan for street improvements.

Extension and lowering of the municipal franchise.

The establishment of industrial farms and houses of refuge.

Facilitating the purchase and abolition of toll roads by municipalities.

Abolishing the rights of municipalities to grant bonuses to manufacturers.

It has distributed \$3,388,777 to municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund. It has invested \$1,301,483 in drainage debentures and works.

It has appointed a provincial municipal auditor.

It has effected a great reform by materially reducing the number of County Councillors, thus saving from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum to the counties.

Its Record as to Aiding Colonization Railways.

The "Railway Fund" was increased in 1872 from \$1,500,000 to \$1,900,000, and a "Railway Subsidy Fund" was created by setting apart the sum of \$100,000 a year for 30 years.

Aid has been granted to hundreds of miles of colonization and other railways in the new districts and elsewhere, 1872-97 amounting to \$8,609,412.

Their liberality in this respect has secured the building or projected building of over 5,000 miles of railway in Ontario.

Its Record as to Temperance Legislation.

It has efficiently regulated the liquor traffic, and has given us an act which has reduced the number of licenses from 6,185 in 1874-5 to 3,066 in 1896-7, or one license for every 287 persons in the province in 1875, as against one license for every 725 persons in 1897.

It has made temperance teaching compulsory in schools under Government supervision from a special text book, by which means, during 1897, over 200,000 pupils were instructed on the moral and physical evils of intemperance.

It has, by means of education and legislation, assisted in the diminution of drunkenness so that commitments for this offence have fallen from 4,032 in 1877 to 1,716 in 1897. Thus while there was one commitment for every 441 persons in the province in 1877, there was in 1897 one for every 1,308 persons. The Dominion Government, in its Statistical Year Book, has for several years published statistics, obtained directly from official sources, which show that in the sobriety of its people Ontario stands at the head of all the provinces of the Dominion. It may be added that no state or country from which statistics are obtainable shows so good a record.

The following are nine of the principal features of the Government's license law:

- (1) It has given the province a Local Option law which permits the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in municipalities.
- (2) It has provided that not more than three licenses may be issued for the first one thousand of population and one for each full 600.
- (3) It has provided that Municipal Councils may still further limit the number of licenses.
- (4) It has conferred the power of prohibition as to new licenses upon a majority of electors in polling subdivisions.
- (5) It has given legislation which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on vessels navigating the lakes and rivers of the province.
- (6) It has provided that after April, 1899, saloon licenses shall be abolished.
- (7) It has prohibited the sale of liquors to all persons under 21 years of age.
- (8) It has given legislation enabling relatives or employers of persons who drink to excess to prohibit the sale of liquor to such persons.
- (9) It has prohibited the sale of liquor from seven o'clock on Saturday evenings until six o'clock on Monday mornings, and during Municipal or Parliamentary election days; and that for three violations of these provisions, within two years, the license shall be cancelled. It is further provided that on other days in townships and villages no liquors shall be sold after 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.; and in towns and cities from 11 p.m. until 6 a.m., and that standard time shall govern.

Its Record in Dealing with the Afflicted.

It has expended over \$18,000,000 since 1872 upon hospitals, charities and asylums.

It has six large asylums for the insane, and an asylum for the idiotic, accommodating in all 6,712 patients, at a lower per capita cost than any asylum in the States or other Province.

It has institutes for the deaf, dumb and blind, and grants aid to 112 charitable institutions. It leads the world in its care of the afflicted classes.

Its Record as to Finances.

[Out of a total of \$86,821,785, expended since 1872, it has returned to the people the following sums, amounting to \$68,824,893, or 79 per cent. (with other smaller sums):—

Agriculture	\$ 3,471,714
Education	14,835,186
Maintenance of public institutions	15,432,075
Hospitals and charities	2,768,908
Public buildings and works	9,355,008
Administration of justice	8,412,319
Colonization roads	2,868,097
Aid to colonization and other railways	6,609,413
Municipal loan fund distribution	3,389,777
Of miscellaneous expenditure of \$1,608,000, \$ was returned to the people	1,683,216

\$68,824,893

In addition to this liberal expenditure it has a surplus of \$5,121,345.

Out of the total expenditure under Supply Bill in 14 years, 1884-'97, the Opposition opposed only \$243,146 out of \$47,417,483, or about one-half of one per cent.

Its Record as to Public Works and Buildings.

It has expended \$9,355,098 on Public Works and Buildings (including \$1,300,000 for construction of new Parliament Buildings) since 1872.

It has expended nearly \$3,600,000 on the erection and improvement of Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic.

It has expended nearly \$425,000 on the erection and improvement of Institutes for the Blind and Deaf.

It has expended nearly \$800,000 for the erection and improvement of Educational Buildings.

Copies of this Pamphlet may be had from ALEXANDER SMITH, 34 Victoria St., Toronto.



